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Nevada Employment Security Department

economic update

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Governor

STANLEY P. JONES
Executive Director

I have become particularly pleased of late to note that the majority of economic forecasters have become more and more optimistic that a steady strengthening of our nation's economic base will continue to be apparent throughout the remainder of this year and in 1986 as well.

Although the federal deficit and the trade imbalance continue to be ongoing problems, recent actions by the Federal Reserve to lower the interest rate, combined with a drop in the value of the dollar, point to a considerably improved economic situation on both the national and state level.

Accordingly, if this trend continues and the national forecasts continue to prove correct, we in Nevada can look forward to an accelerating rate of growth in our employment base. In addition, while the unemployment rate may vacillate somewhat on a monthly basis, in the long run we should see a gradual decrease.

Improvements at the national and state level, combined with our continued efforts to diversify the state's economy, give us every reason to believe that we in Nevada can look forward to a bright and exciting future.

Sincerely,

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Governor

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Unemployment Rate
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

		JUL	AUG	SEP
Nevada -	1985	8.5%	8.2%	8.3%
	1984	8.0	8.0	8.1
Las Vegas -	1985	9.2	8.9	9.0
	1984	9.1	9.0	9.2
Reno -	1985	7.0	6.5	6.4
	1984	5.7	5.8	5.8
U.S. -	1985	7.3	7.0	7.1
	1984	7.5	7.5	7.4

Consumer Price Index
All Urban Consumers

	JUL	AUG	SEP
1985	322.8	323.5	324.5
1984	311.7	313.0	314.5

Gross Gaming Revenues
(In Thousands)

	2nd Qtr. 1985	2nd Qtr. 1984
Nevada	$845,698	$746,881
Las Vegas	562,696	470,372
Reno	171,380	168,319

Taxable Sales
(In Thousands)

	2nd Qtr. 1985	2nd Qtr 1984
State	$2,194,958	$1,929,900
Las Vegas	1,188,374	1,054,286
Reno	517,532	471,926

NEVADA ECONOMY

3RD QUARTER 1985

The unemployment rate in Nevada continued to fluctuate during the third quarter. The State's rate declined from 8.5 percent in July to 8.2 percent in August, but rose to 8.3 percent in September. These compare with third quarter 1984 rates of 8.0, 8.0 and 8.1 percent. The fluctuations in the current unemployment rate parallel the changes in the nationwide rate, as unemployment in the United States fell from 7.3 percent in July to 7.0 in August, while in September the rate rose to 7.1 percent. California also experienced rising unemployment during the quarter, as the rate in that state increased to 7.6 percent in Setpember from 7.2 percent in July.

Nevada's establishment based industrial employment rose by 16,000 from the 1984 third quarter average. The largest employment gains were made in the service industry, which added 7,900 jobs over the year. Of these, 5,400 jobs were generated by the hotels/gaming/recreation sector. Trade employment was up by 2,800 over the year, while lower interest rates contributed to an employment gain of 2,500 in construction. Finance, transportation, and manufacturing posted small employment increases between 1984 and 1985.

Nationally, third quarter Gross National Product rose 3.3 percent, exceeding initial expectations. This increase should signal more rapid

growth during the fourth quarter. The United States unemployment rate could finally fall below its recent flat level. Because Nevada's unemployment rate traditionally follows the national trend, unemployment in the State should also decline over the next several months.

Taxable sales receipts in Nevada rose 10.3 percent during August, a further indication of the strength of the economy. Another example of economic health is information that home sales in the Reno area increased 41 percent over the year-ago levels.

During the remaining months of 1985, the State's economy should experience steady growth. Retail trade sales and employment should increase as Christmas approaches. Tourism in Las Vegas should also gain momentum as the holiday season approaches. Interest rate movements could influence employment in finance and construction in the coming months. Based upon these factors, Nevada's economy should remain healthy throughout the remainder of this year.

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LAS VEGAS

Overall, the Las Vegas economy mirrored the relatively strong economic health of the State. However, gains in joblessness during the 3rd quarter continued an upward trend which began in late spring. Seasonally adjusted unemployment averaged 8.3 percent in the first quarter rising to 8.7 percent during the second. By the third quarter, the unemployment rate averaged 9.0 percent. Monthly rates during the period were 9.2 percent in July, 8.9 percent in August and 9.0 percent in September. This general increase in unemployment is one of only a few negative factors affecting Las Vegas business activity.

There were no significant labor disputes in the area during the quarter, however, several major labor contracts were signed with relatively small wage increases. Some craft unions actually accepted wage reductions or freezes. During the quarter there were layoffs at several facilities, but one was a temporary remodeling layoff.

In sharp contrast to the rising joblessness, unemployment insurance claims (the experienced unemployed) were significantly reduced during the quarter when compared to this same period last year. Industries which reflected dramatic improvement were hotels/gaming/recreation, other services and construction.

The number of jobs as reflected by establishment-based industrial employment continued to grow at a moderate rate. The number of jobs during the quarter averaged around 251,200.

Growth during the quarter was erratic as the monthly figures for employment were 251,000, 250,200 and 252,600. The increase in the number of jobs between the third quarter of 1984 and third quarter of 1985 was 4.3 percent. This is somewhat less than the long-term annual average growth rate.

The construction industry continued to reflect strong job gains. There were a total of 15,400 jobs in construction during September. This represents an 1,800 job gain or 13.2 percent over the year. The strength in this industry is reflected by significant growth in construction permits and strong gains in taxable sales of building materials.

Job gains in finance/insurance/real estable (FIRE) have also continued to be strong as a major new business has located in the community. During September there were 12,600 jobs in FIRE, a 700 job or 5.9 percent increase over September 1984.

The mainstay of the area economy, services, continued its strong growth

as the number of jobs in September reached 121,000. This is an increase of 3,800 jobs or 3.2 percent over the year. Although the job increase in hotels/gaming/recreation makes up the bulk of this gain, increases in personal and business services were also stronger as they grew by 9.7 and 5.7 percent respectively.

Despite the apparent weakness in the labor market as reflected by relatively high unemployment, the outlook is good. Recent indicators such as taxable sales, gross gaming revenues and visitor numbers suggest a strong and growing Las Vegas. This optimism is also apparent in the business community as numerous firms have recently announced significant remodeling or expansion projects totaling many millions of dollars. This activity will directly translate into new jobs.

For the remainder of 1985, unemployment should not vary greatly. However, it is likely there will be a slight downward movement in the rate, similar to that experienced during the past couple of years. Over the year job growth should remain steady at around 4.0 percent, as businesses gear up for the Christmas season.

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RENO

Seasonally-adjusted joblessness in the Reno area during the third quarter averaged 6.6 percent. This average was well above the 5.8 percent average for the year-ago quarter. The rate stood at 7.0 percent in July, its highest level since October 1983. However, it declined sharply to 6.5 percent in August, and subsequently to 6.4 percent in September. These jobless rates were above those reported for the year ago months but were well below those experienced during 1982 and 1983. Further, when compared to Nevada and the United States, the Reno rate is considerably lower.

Establishment-based industrial employment increased by 1,200 during the quarter. This gain was 500 fewer than reported for the second quarter of 1985 and was almost one-half of the 2,500 job gain reported for the third quarter of 1984. Total jobs in the area stood at 125,300 during September, 2.9 percent higher than the year ago period. An 1,100 job gain for government during the quarter can be attributed to the reopening of the fall semester at educational facilities. Other industries registering slight quarterly gains were trade and finance/insurance/real estate of 200 and 100 respectively. These gains helped to offset a loss of 200 jobs in manufacturing, which experienced layoffs at several local establishments. Finance/insurance/real estate showed an increase due to stable interest rates which in turn spurred the sales of homes and other real estate properties. The trade industry benefited from increased visitation with an exceptionally full month of tourist activities during September. Employment for services and its hotels/gaming/recreation component were unchanged during the quarter at 51,300 and 32,300 respectively. This is in contrast to moderate job gains which traditionally occur during this prime tourist season. Since the latest national economic recession it appears that the staffing pattern for many hotel/casinos has changed. These facilities now require fewer persons operationally than in prior years.

During the past year, approximately 3,000 jobs have been added to the local economy with more than one-half of the increase occurring in services. Employment in the area's construction industry appears to be healthy with an over-the-year gain of 500 jobs. Lower interest rates have had a positive influence on both residential and commercial building activity, as numerous developments have been constructed throughout the Truckee Meadows. Employment in trade

was up by 300, well below the pace of its anticipated growth. The remaining industries showed little or no change over year-ago levels.

Tourist activity should continue to be quite healthy for the remainder of the year. Visitor traffic volume at the Reno Cannon International Airport on a seasonally adjusted basis is markedly higher thus far in 1985 when compared to earlier years. Further, seasonally adjusted average daily automobile traffic counts are also appreciably higher than earlier years. The area's hotel/motel occupancy rates have remained high and are only slightly below last year's levels. The construction industry should remain viable as long as interest rates continue on a moderate course. Further, the retail trade industry should benefit from increased sales during the December holiday season. Thus, joblessness during the fourth quarter of 1985 is expected to remain at current levels with possible small monthly changes.

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The Current Population Survey

by

Daniel Culbert, Labor Economist

The national unemployment rate for September of 7.1 percent was announced on October 4th 1985. This is a bi-product of a monthly survey of households across the United States designed to gather data on population, labor force, employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labor force. The survey is known as the Current Population Survey or CPS.

The CPS was started back in the 1930's when the country was in the midst of the Great Depression. At that time, however, little was known about the degree of hardship being suffered or the actual state of the economy, as data were not available. Social scientists attempted to rectify the situation through the development of a probability sampling survey of households. Toward the end of the decade, a survey was devised within the Works Projects Administration (WPA). After considerable preliminary work the sample survey was initiated in March of 1940, with the first unemployment, rate published in April of that year. With the advent of World War II, the WPA ceased to exist and the survey was passed to the Bureau of Census in August of 1942. The survey was revised in 1943 in order to bring about greater accuracy. In 1959, administrative control of the CPS was transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the Bureau of Census retaining technical and survey responsibilies. The BLS was given authority to plan, analyze and publish the resulting data from the CPS.

The number of households sampled in the CPS has grown from 25,000 in 1945to 35,000 in 1956, and to 50,000 in 1966. Due to demands for greater demographic information and more subnational data, the number of occupied households rose to 65,000 in 1980. This was cut back in 1982 to 60,000 households, which remains its current level.

Data collected from this survey is used to determine the most important economic indicator in the United States - the national unemployment rate. Some information from the CPS is also used in conjunction with unemployment insurance data and other survey information to calculate the rate of unemployment for the State of Nevada and all of its counties. The main publication of CPS data is the monthly "Employment and Earnings" and can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 20402.

The monthly press release "The Employment Situation" can be obtained by calling 202-523-1371.

SOURCE: Users Guide to Labor Force Statistics from the BLS.

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The Las Vegas and Reno
Job Markets in 1986

by

Robert Murdock
Las Vegas Labor Economist

George Anastassatos
Reno Labor Economist

LAS VEGAS

During the first 9 months of 1985 the Las Vegas economy has been relatively strong. Area indicators such as expanded visitation, increased gaming revenues, strong retail sales and significant residential and commercial construction all attest to a vibrant area economy.

However, some of the factors in the labor market have not reflected this economic health. Unemployment during 1985 has varied between 8 and 9.2 percent, trending slightly upward during the year. Simply put, job gains have not been able to keep up with the expansion of the labor force. The annual jobless rate will probably average somewhere around 8.5 percent for 1985. In addition, it is anticipated that labor force growth will be somewhere between 4 and 5 percent for 1985.

Much of the 1986 outlook for the area is predicated upon the performance of the Nation and State. Nationally, conditions are expected to continue to reflect moderate growth. Inflation should remain low and interest rates, although predicted to rise slightly, should remain moderate. Increases in GNP should average around 3.4 percent with inflation running in the 4 percent range. National unemployment will reflect little change, averaging around 7.2 percent for the year. In Nevada, joblessness should decline slightly over 1985 levels. This is coupled with a growth in new jobs of around 5 percent.

Given these conditions Las Vegas should follow suit with moderate job gains and a slight downward trend in joblessness. Job growth will approach 5.4 percent, providing around 13,000 new jobs for the area. At the same time, unemployment in 1986 should average between 8.0 percent and 8.5 percent.

RENO

Employment growth in the Reno area has been favorable during 1985 when compared to 1984. Establishment-based industrial employment for the year is expected to rise appreciably to 4.6 percent. This gain exceeds the expected 3.6 percent job growth for the United States and is significantly stronger than the anemic annual growth rates exhibited in the area between 1980 and 1983. Joblessness in the area has been quite favorable during 1985, especially when compared to Nevada and the Nation. The area's jobless rate was 6.1 percent in January before dropping to the year's lowest level of 5.7 percent in March. By September the rate had risen to 6.4 percent. The jobless rate should remain at current levels through the end of 1985 with the annual average of 5.8 percent slightly below 1984's 6.0 percent.

Total jobs in the area should average 123,800 in 1985. The bulk of the increase will occur in services and its hotels/gaming/recreation component. These gains will be closely followed by a sizable expansion in trade and its retail trade sector, while somewhat smaller gains are also expected for construction.

The Reno economy during 1986 should experience moderate job growth of 4.8

percent. predicated upon an improving national economy. Many forecasters expect the pace of economic activity to quicken during the second half of 1985, and this improvement should be followed by solid expansion during 1986. Contributing to this optimism is the fact that interest rates have fallen sharply recently. These lower interest rates are expected to change moderately in the future, further encouraging growth in interest-sensitive sectors such as residential construction and business investment, as well as consumer consumption. Further, the strength of business activity in neighboring California will also favorably impact the local economy. Overall, the area's jobless rate during 1986 is expected to average between 5.5 and 6.0 percent.

A more complete overview and outlook of the area's economy can be found in the Nevada Area Labor Review. The 1985 edition with the 1986 outlook will be published in the next few weeks. Contact Employment Security Research, 500 East Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713 or telephone (702) 885-4550 to order your free copy.

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Business Services Growth in Nevada

by

Kimberly S. Harris, Labor Economist

During the period 1970 to 1980, Nevada's industrial employment nearly doubled, when the State's rate of population growth was the highest in the Nation. Many of the new jobs in Nevada were created by service industry firms. The State's hotels/gaming/recreation (HGR) sector experienced the largest growth in the services industry during the period, rising 116 percent, while total services grew 110 percent (Nevada Employment Security Department records).

Employment growth has continued into the 1980's, as total industrial employment rose 6.8 percent between 1980 and 1984 (annual averages). Again, the largest employment gains have been recorded in the services industry, with 18,200 additional service jobs created. The majority of these jobs were added in business services however, not the HGR sector. Business services employment has risen 41 percent over the 1980 to 1984 period (annual averages), adding 6,400 jobs, compared to a 4.5 percent growth rate creating 5,200 new HGR jobs.

The business services sector (Standard Industrial Classification 73) covers a broad range of establishments providing services to businesses on a contract basis. Included in the category are advertising agencies, janitorial services, employment agencies, and data processing services. Analysis of these separate business service sectors indicates that the greatest number of new jobs between 1980 and 1985 (first quarter averages) was generated by firms providing miscellaneous services, SIC 739 (Table 1). This sector added 4,570 new jobs for a 47 percent increase. Within miscellaneous business services, research and development laboratories (SIC 7391) recorded the largest employment increase, adding 2,830 jobs. Another rapidly growing miscellaneous service is detective agencies and protective services (SIC 7393). These firms provide services such as security guards. Equipment rental and leasing (SIC 7394) employment has also risen. This classification includes video tape rental shops, which have increased in large numbers recently.

Personnel supply services (SIC 736) experienced the second largest job growth between 1980 and 1985. An additional 1,900 jobs were created by employment agencies, temporary help services, and personnel supply ser-

vices. Computer and data processing services (SIC 737) have also increased rapidly. This sector grew nearly 50 percent during the period, for an employment increase of 370. All of the remaining business service sectors, except advertising, recorded job growth during the five year period.

Examining business service growth by area indicates that Las Vegas experienced the largest employment gains in the industry (Nevada Employment Security Department records). Between 1980 and 1985, 4,200 jobs were created in Las Vegas for a total employment of 15,500 (first quarter averages). The majority of these jobs were created in SIC 739, which includes research and development labs. Much of the increased employment in the R&D lab sector is due to the growth and development of the defense industry in Nevada. Employment generated by convention setup and decorating services has also grown rapidly as the convention trade has developed. Balance of State business service employment rose nearly 200 percent during the five year period, from 930 to 2,710. Most of this increase also resulted from defense-related businesses. In Reno, employment within business services grew by 1,000 to 3,840 in 1985. Nearly one-half (400) of these new jobs were created in SIC 736, personnel supply services.

The services industry in Nevada historically has provided many of the new jobs created in the State. Through the 1970's, HGR was the fastest growing service sector, as the gaming industry expanded rapidly. During the 1980's, business services growth has exceeded HGR growth, however. Much of this increase has resulted from defense industry development in the State. As Nevada's economy continues to grow and diversify, additional services for the State's business firms will be needed in the future.

Table 1
Nevada Business Services Employment Growth, 1980-1985

Business Service	1980 1st Qtr. Emp.	1985 1st Qtr. Emp.	Change	Percentage Change
SIC 731 - Advertising	860	730	-130	-15%
SIC 732 - Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies	400	420	20	5%
SIC 733 - Mailing Reproduction, Commercial Art & Stenogrpahic Services	540	680	140	26%
SIC 734 - Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings	1510	1600	90	6%
SIC 735 - News Syndicates	20	20	0	-
SIC 736 - Personnel Supply Services	1230	3130	1900	154%
7362 - Temporary Help Supply Services	1050	1690	640	61%
SIC 737 - Computer and Data Processing Services	770	1140	370	48%
7372 - Computer Programming & Other Software Sers.	70	250	180	257%
SIC 739 - Miscellaneous	9740	14310	4570	47%
7391 - Research & Development Laboratories	3740	6570	2830	76%
7393 - Detective Agencies & Protective Services	1890	2560	670	35%
7394 - Equipment Rental & Leasing	590	1130	540	92%
7399 - Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	1970	2700	730	37%

NOTE: Employment rounded to nearest ten.

SIC = Standard Industrial Classification

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	510.9	508.8	505.7	498.4	500.4	501.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	42.1	39.3	38.0	38.5	37.1	37.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.2%	7.7%	7.5%	7.7%	7.4%	7.4%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.5%	8.2%	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	468.8	469.5	467.7	459.9	463.3	464.9
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	462.0	462.2	461.8	453.2	456.1	458.9
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	6.8	7.2	5.9	6.7	7.2	5.9
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.4

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	449.1	448.6	451.7	430.5	432.9	437.4
MINING	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0
METAL MINING	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	26.0	26.2	25.9	23.5	23.6	23.3
MANUFACTURING	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.6
DURABLE GOODS	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.5	25.5	25.7	25.2	25.1	25.1
TRANSPORTATION	14.0	14.0	14.1	13.6	13.5	13.5
RAILROAD	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7
AIR	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
TOTAL TRADE	90.5	90.4	90.3	86.8	87.5	88.4
WHOLESALE	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.1	15.2
RETAIL	75.1	74.9	74.8	71.8	72.4	73.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	13.8	13.8	13.8	12.9	13.2	13.4
FOOD STORES	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.3
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	26.2	26.2	26.1	24.8	24.9	25.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	21.1	21.3	21.3	20.2	20.5	20.5
FINANCE	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.8	9.0	9.1
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	200.1	199.4	199.0	190.6	191.9	192.3
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	129.2	128.7	128.4	122.9	123.6	123.6
PERSONAL	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.4
BUSINESS	23.9	23.7	23.7	22.1	22.2	22.6
MEDICAL & HEALTH	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.1	16.1
GOVERNMENT	57.2	57.2	61.2	56.1	55.9	59.2
FEDERAL	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.1
STATE & LOCAL	46.5	46.6	50.6	45.7	45.5	49.1
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	17.2	17.2	21.9	17.2	17.2	21.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

P = PRELIMINARY

LAS VEGAS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	285.4	283.8	283.3	278.0	278.0	280.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	26.0	24.8	24.2	24.9	24.2	24.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.1%	8.7%	8.5%	9.0%	8.7%	8.7%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	9.2%	8.9%	9.0%	9.1%	9.0%	9.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	259.4	259.0	259.1	253.1	253.8	256.3
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	258.3	257.7	258.0	252.0	252.5	255.3
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	251.0	250.2	252.6	239.5	240.0	243.1
MINING	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
METAL MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	15.5	15.6	15.4	14.1	14.0	13.6
MANUFACTURING	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5
DURABLE GOODS	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.1	14.1
TRANSPORTATION	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0
RAILROAD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
AIR	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
TOTAL TRADE	51.7	51.4	51.4	49.4	49.5	50.2
WHOLESALE	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.7
RETAIL	43.8	43.6	43.6	41.8	41.8	42.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.6
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.0	15.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	12.5	12.6	12.6	11.6	11.8	11.9
FINANCE	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	121.5	120.8	121.0	116.0	116.3	117.2
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	77.5	77.1	77.2	73.7	73.9	74.5
PERSONAL	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
BUSINESS	16.8	16.5	16.7	15.5	15.4	15.8
GOVERNMENT	27.4	27.5	29.6	26.2	26.3	28.2
FEDERAL	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2
STATE & LOCAL	21.8	21.9	23.9	20.8	21.0	23.0
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	8.6	8.5	10.9	8.0	8.4	10.6

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

RENO LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	138.5	137.7	137.3	134.6	136.5	136.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.8%	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.0%	6.5%	6.4%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	129.5	129.8	129.6	127.4	129.5	129.5
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	128.8	128.9	129.0	126.6	128.7	128.8
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

****

ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	124.1	124.1	125.3	119.9	121.3	122.4
MINING	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.1
MANUFACTURING	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3
DURABLE GOODS	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.0
TRANSPORTATION	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAILROAD	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
TOTAL TRADE	26.6	26.7	26.8	25.9	26.2	26.5
WHOLESALE	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2
RETAIL	20.3	20.3	20.4	19.8	20.0	20.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	51.3	51.3	51.3	48.5	49.5	49.5
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	32.3	32.3	32.3	30.5	31.2	31.0
PERSONAL	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
GOVERNMENT	15.6	15.6	16.7	16.0	15.5	16.5
FEDERAL	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	12.8	12.8	14.0	13.2	12.7	13.7
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	5.5	5.5	6.8	6.0	5.5	6.7

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1985 P	JUL 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1985 P	JUL 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1985 P
MINING	580.22	546.98	564.92	43.3	42.9	42.7	13.40	12.75	13.23
CONSTRUCTION	588.04	595.70	598.59	35.9	37.0	37.6	16.38	16.10	15.92
MANUFACTURING	373.98	375.77	364.29	40.3	40.8	39.9	9.28	9.21	9.13
DURABLE GOODS	387.99	393.23	375.60	40.5	41.7	40.3	9.58	9.43	9.32
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	526.11	506.62	477.97	42.6	41.8	39.6	12.35	12.12	12.07
PRIMARY METALS	595.03	578.95	560.33	40.7	39.6	38.3	14.62	14.62	14.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	346.33	338.82	340.86	39.9	38.9	39.0	8.68	8.71	8.74
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	350.01	343.55	360.77	39.0	38.3	39.3	8.99	8.97	9.18
PUBLIC UTILITIES	536.84	528.21	536.83	41.2	40.6	40.7	13.03	13.01	13.19
TRADE	290.50	294.14	294.81	35.0	35.1	34.4	8.30	8.38	8.57

P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN LAS VEGAS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1985 P	JUL 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1985 P	JUL 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1985 P
CONSTRUCTION	564.63	582.06	591.58	35.4	36.7	37.3	15.95	15.86	15.86
MANUFACTURING	446.93	443.05	425.20	40.3	39.7	38.1	11.09	11.16	11.16
DURABLE GOODS	482.69	475.10	444.07	39.5	39.2	36.7	12.22	12.12	12.10
NONDURABLE GOODS	393.84	398.29	395.57	41.5	40.6	40.2	9.49	9.81	9.84
TRANSPORT. & UTILITIES	452.18	440.76	432.40	40.7	40.4	40.0	11.11	10.91	10.81
WHOLESALE TRADE	359.66	368.10	375.50	38.1	37.6	37.4	9.44	9.79	10.04
RETAIL TRADE	218.52	218.36	213.83	31.9	31.6	30.9	6.85	6.91	6.92

P = PRELIMINARY

THIS DATA IS PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

2/24/86

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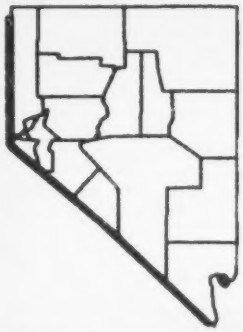

Nevada Employment Security Department

economic update

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Governor

STANLEY P. JONES
Executive Director

ECONOMIC UPDATE

Unemployment Rate
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

		OCT	NOV	DEC
Nevada -	1985	8.1%	8.5%	7.7%
	1984	7.7	7.4	7.5
Las Vegas -	1985	8.8	8.5	7.9
	1984	8.6	7.9	8.1
Reno -	1985	6.5	8.0	6.6
	1984	5.9	5.9	6.1
U.S. -	1985	7.1	7.0	6.9
	1984	7.3	7.1	7.2

Consumer Price Index
All Urban Consumers

	OCT	NOV	DEC
1985	325.5	326.6	327.4
1984	315.3	315.3	315.5

Gross Gaming Revenues
(In Thousands)

	3rd Qtr. 1985	3rd Qtr. 1984
State	$ 889,776	$ 829,153
Las Vegas	557,432	512,307
Reno	193,482	182,469

Taxable Sales
(In Thousands)

	3rd Qtr. 1985	3rd Qtr. 1984
State	$2,131,494	$1,954,734
Las Vegas	1,117,664	1,001,403
Reno	538,619	500,420

NEVADA ECONOMY
4TH QUARTER 1985

Nevada's unemployment rate ended the fourth quarter at 7.7 percent, down from 8.5 percent in November and 8.1 percent in October. The fluctuation was due mainly to unusual winter weather in November which forced some earlier than normal layoffs in construction and tourism. However, many of those laid off were rehired in December. The national rate fell steadily over the same period, starting at 7.1 percent in October and falling to 7.0 in November and 6.9 percent in December. This marks the first time since April 1980 that the national rate has been below 7 percent. The jobless rate in California improved dramatically over the final quarter of 1985. From 7.7 percent in October it dropped to 6.8 percent in November, and to 6.5 percent in December. This should have a positive effect on the Nevada economy, since California is by far our largest tourist market.

In spite of the November fluctuation, the Nevada economy performed relatively well over the fourth quarter. Several factors contributed to this. Retail trade was strong for the 1985 Christmas season. In December there were 2,700 more jobs in this sector than there were in December 1984. The service industries also improved, posting a year-over-year gain of 6,000 jobs. Most other industries also had higher employment figures, although they were generally more modest than expected. Manufacturing,

which declined slightly, was the single exception.

Nationally, the indicators were somewhat more constant. Interest rates were more or less unchanged, with the prime rate holding at 9.5 percent for the sixth month in a row. Inflation was also fairly low, running at a annual rate of 3.8 percent in December (as measured by the Consumer Price Index). According to the early "flash" estimate, real Gross National Product rose an estimated 3.2 percent in the fourth quarter.

While employment growth has not been outstanding through the last three months, we should begin to see improvements in the upcoming quarter. The upswing in the California economy should make itself felt here in the form of more jobs in the tourism-related industries. If interest rates remain relatively stable as they have over the past several quarters, we should see another good year for construction in 1986. Though there are weaknesses in Nevada's economy, there is cause for optimism in the coming months. There should be steady, if unspectacular growth is the next year.

LAS VEGAS

The Las Vegas MSA continues to reflect a healthy economic posture despite relatively high unemploy-ment rates. But, during the quarter, unemployment trended downward. The highest rate was 8.8 percent in October. November's unemployment rate fell slightly to 8.5 percent, while December recorded a substantial drop to 7.9 percent.

The average unemployment rate for the quarter was 8.4 percent which is slightly less than the 8.5 percent rate recorded in the 4th quarter of 1984. The average number of people unemployed during the quarter was 24,300.

The number of jobs, as indicated by establishment-based industrial employment, continued to increase, reaching a high of 254,800 jobs in December. The average number of jobs during the quarter was 253,800. This represents a gain of nearly 3.3 percent or 8,000 jobs over the same quarter in 1984.

During the 4th quarter, job growth could be considered strong in most industries as gains were higher than expected. Services, particularly-hotels/gaming/recreation, provided many more jobs than would have been anticipated. Despite the fact that actual job numbers were trending downward, the decline was seasonal, but not nearly to the degree that would normally occur. This strength in the tourist industry is also mirrored by gross gaming revenues which have had significant over the year gains in each successive quarter this year. In addition, the number of visitors to the area exceeded 14 million during 1985 which is a new visitation record.

The trade industry also continued to show healthy job gains, increasing from 51,700 jobs in October to nearly 54,000 jobs in December. Taxable sales have also reflected strength in retail sales especially in the tourism related eating and drinking establishments.

Most of the remaining industrial sectors provided jobs as expected during the quarter. Actual job numbers generally remained at the same level throughout the quarter reflecting few significant losses or gains.

The overall Las Vegas economy continues to remain vibrant. Numerous projects involving new businesses and expansions throughout the area's various industries attests to the vigor of the business climate and generally optimistic outlook. It is anticipated job growth should continue at a moderate pace in 1986, averaging between 5 and 5.5 percent. Las Vegas unemployment however, will remain above the anticipated state and national rates, ranging between 8 and 8.5 percent.

RENO

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in Washoe County experienced a sharp increase during the fourth quarter of 1985, but this was mainly due to one month's activity. Between June and October joblessness was virtually unchanged at 6.5 percent. However, it jumped significantly higher in November to 8.0 percent. This was the area's highest rate since August 1983 and the largest month-to-month increase (1.5 percentage points) since 1965. During November 1985, inclement weather closed major highways to the Reno area, as well as most construction job sites. Further, due to lack of tourism, many employees in the hotels/gaming/recreation industry worked fewer hours while others were temporarily laid off. Persons filing for unemployment benefits increased by more than 100 percent over the previous month, while those individuals receiving an unemployment check surged by 40 percent. Employment also decreased over the month.

In contrast, the jobless rate between November and December plummeted by almost a full point and a half to 6.6 percent. This reflected a more typical joblessness situation with a rate that was comparable to those experienced during much of the year. Contributing to this month's improvement was a sizable drop in the number of initial claimants for unemployment (-35 percent) and a more consistent overall claimant level. Additionally, the area's December rate was once again below the U.S. rate of 6.9 percent.

The area's establishment-based industrial employment declined by 1,500 jobs during the fourth quarter. This was slightly more than the 1,100 job loss reported for the year ago quarter. Prior to that, the fourth quarter of 1983, the area lost 800 jobs. Total jobs in October stood at 125,300, only slightly below the year's highest level recorded a month earlier. In November, total employment declined to 124,600 before dropping to 123,800 at year's end. The retail trade sector enjoyed the largest job gain of 800 during the final three months of the year. Manufacturing was up by 200 while transportation/public utilities rose by 100. These job gains helped to minimize losses of 2,700 in government and 500 in services. The transfer of a major hospital from public to private ownership caused a shift of approximately 2,000 jobs from state and local government to the service sector. Without the job transfer, government employment would have experienced a 300 increase and services would have dropped by 2,500. The hotels/gaming/recreation sector of the service industry experienced a sizable decrease of 2,300, standing at an employment level of 29,500.

Approximately 2,100 jobs were added to the economy during December by local employers. This reflects a growth rate of 1.7 percent, considerably less than expected. Services led all industries with a large increase of 2,700 jobs. This gain occurred principally in medical services (see above paragraph). Jobs in the area's principal hotels/gaming/-recreation sector rose by 300 over the year. A portion of this gain was attributed to the expansion of a major hotel casino in downtown Reno. Wholesale and retail trade employment

was up by 600 and reflects additional staffing for holiday shoppers. Construction jobs were also up due to favorable interest rates. Transportation/pub-lic utilities employment showed an increase primarily in the transportation sector. Mining and finance/insurance/real estate were little changed over the year.

In spite of the lackluster job growth and the continued moratorium on new hotels and casinos, the Truckee Meadows' economy remains healthy. Tourism counts are at good levels with accompanying high hotel-motel occupancy rates. Building permit activity for single and multiple housing is 50 percent higher than the previous year's level. Retailers reported a taxable sales increase of 8.3 percent in September while October sales reached $152 million, 9.7 percent above year ago levels. Quarterly gross gaming revenues for the third quarter exceeded year ago levels by 6 percent. This was significantly higher than the second quarter's 1.8 percent gain. Gains in the 1985 job economy lead to expectations of favorable trends during the coming year. These positive strengths are predicated upon an improving national economy and interest rates which have stabilized and are well below those of one year ago. This stability will provide impetus for increases in consumer spending as well as for capital improvement expenditures for business expansion projects. Further, the surging Califorina economy enhances the fortunes of northern Nevada. Overall, the area's jobless rate during 1986 is expected to decline slightly to a 5.5 to 6.0 percent range.

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1985 Nevada Wage Survey

The Research Section of the Nevada Employment Security Department will soon release the results of the 1985 Nevada Wage Survey. This is an annual publication which provides monthly wage ranges for selected occupations in Nevada. The wage information is obtained from a sample of business establishments ranging in size from small to large (250 employees or more) firms. The survey publication is intended for use as a labor market planning and information resource for employers, job seekers, government entities, and other decision-makers. Information shown for each surveyed occupation includes the number of firms, the number of employees, and the weighted average minimum and maximum monthly salary (wage information effective July 1985).

The survey encompasses both the private industrial sector and the public sector within Nevada's labor market. The private industrial sector was separated into two broad industrial categories: service industries (those industries identified by Standard Industrial Classification codes 7011-8999) and nonservice industries (all other S.I.C. codes). Public sector occupations include those found in state, county, and city governments, school districts, and selected hospitals.

The 1986 wage data was compiled for three geographic areas of the State: the northern area (Washoe and Douglas, counties and Carson City); the southern area (Clark County); and the rural area (State less the northern and southern areas. In addition, weighted average wage ranges were computed for the State as a whole.

A sample of wage information for private service and private nonservice is shown below.

To receive a copy of this publication contact the Research Section of the Employment Security Department, 500 East Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713, or telephone (702) 885-4550, or the in-state toll-free number 1-800-992-0900 extension 4550.

Private Service

Occupation		Northern	Southern	Rural
Account Clerk/ Bookkeeper	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollars)	$1,021-$1,397	$1,091-$1,443	$ 921-$1,304
	# Employees	236	287	40
	# Firms	53	59	23
Chef	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollars)	1,633- 2,260	1,559- 2,082	1,320- 1,759
	# Employees	97	88	15
	# Firms	26	32	10
Computer Operator II	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollars)	1,064- 1,478	1,203- 1,517	1,091- 1,348
	# Employees	46	68	7
	# Firms	18	26	6
Engineering Technician II	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollars)	1,567- 1,886	1,687- 2,733	N/A*
	# Employees	17	68	
	# Firms	3	7	
Medical Assistant	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollar)	1,267- 2,091	949- 1,460	N/A*
	# Employees	33	111	
	# Firms	9	9	

Private Nonservice

		Northern	Southern	Rural
Account Clerk/ Bookkeeper	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollars)	$1,162-$1,643	$1,124-$1,490	$1,014-$1,350
	# Employees	167	203	93
	# Firms	76	69	53
Chef	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollars)	1,364- 2,139	1,962- 2,435	N/A*
	# Employees	11	11	
	# Firms	9	7	
Computer Operator II	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollars)	1,412- 1,869	1,280- 1,798	1,145- 1,390
	# Employees	49	57	10
	# Firms	29	21	10
Engineering Technician II	Avg. Monthly Range (Dollars)	1,414- 2,076	1,746- 2,814	1,974- 2,479
	# Employees	17	12	17
	# Firms	7	4	12

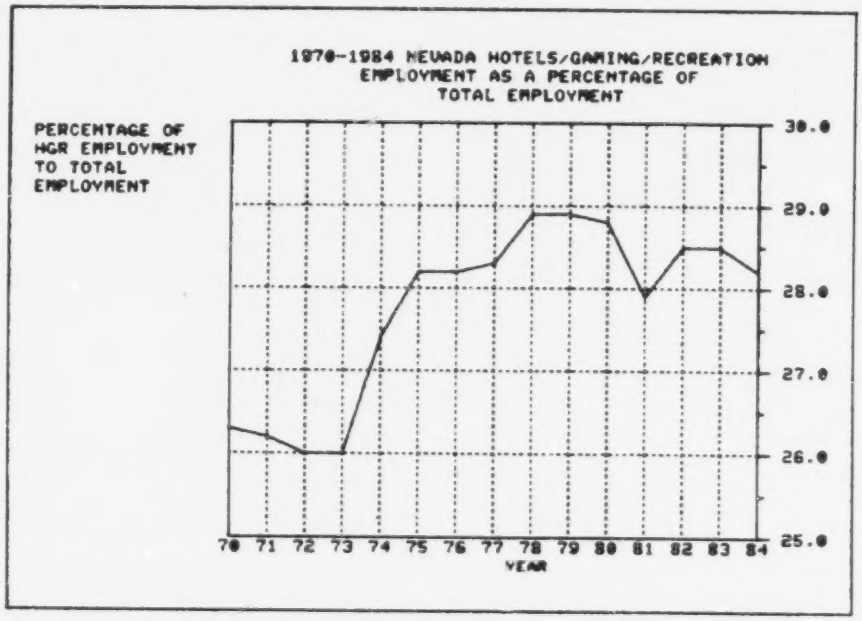
*Results were not published if data was insufficient or an apparent problem existed in computing reliable wages.

Employment Changes in Nevada's Gaming Industry

by

Kimberly S. Harris, Labor Economist

The gaming industry in Nevada continues to play a major role in the State's economy, despite the effects of the recent recession and the legalization of gaming in New Jersey. The hotels/gaming/recreation (HGR) sector provides more jobs than any other industry in Nevada, employing 120,100 persons in 1984 (annual average). Employment in HGR has more than doubled since 1970, although the percentage of HGR employment to total employment has increased only slightly between 1970 and 1984 (Figure 1).



SOURCE: NV EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPT.

JANUARY 1986

The rapid growth of the HGR sector during the 1970s was halted by the 1981-1982 recession, however. In August 1981, HGR employment stood at 123,000. Employment declined during the recession, and did not reach that level again until July 1984, when 124,000 persons were employed in HGR.

Based upon 1985 employment and gaming revenue data, the industry appears to have rebounded from the economic recession. Hotels/gaming/recreation employment reached 127,600 in June 1985, the highest level ever for the HGR sector. Taxable gross gaming revenues for third quarter 1985 were up 7.3 percent compared to third quarter 1984 levels. Tourist counts in Las Vegas reached 11 million persons for the first nine months of 1985, a record for that area.

Although gaming employment is at its highest level ever, there are indications that the industry is changing. The rapid gains made in employment during the seventies have not continued into the 1980s. Examination of quarter-to-quarter changes in HGR employment during three time periods, 1970-1974, 1975-1979, and 1980-1984, reflects how seasonal hiring patterns have fluctuated. As seen in Table 1, average quarterly employment gains increased between the 1970-1974 period and the 1975-1979 period. During the quarters when employment declined, the job losses were smaller in Las Vegas and the State, but greater in Reno. Between 1980 and 1984, however, average employment increases between quarters were smaller and average employment decreases were larger than during the previous 10 years. In Reno, quarterly employment declines were smaller during the 1980-1984 period, however. The differing trends in Reno may be due to the area's unpredictable winter weather. Tourists from Northern California are often unable to travel to Reno due to heavy snows between Reno and California.

TABLE 1. AVERAGE QUARTERLY CHANGES IN NEVADA HGR EMPLOYMENT

AREA	QTR 4-QTR 1	QTR 1-QTR 2	QTR 2-QTR 3	QTR 3-QTR 4
		(EMPLOYMENT CHANGE)		
NEVADA				
1970-1974	-1520	5080	4280	-3900
1975-1979	-1140	6440	6340	-3160
1980-1984	-2200	4240	3480	-3960
LAS VEGAS				
1970-1974	-80	1600	1580	-800
1975-1979	100	2340	2400	140
1980-1984	300	720	1060	-980
RENO				
1970-1974	-980	1860	1320	-1360
1975-1979	-400	4400	2420	-1920
1980-1984	-1620	1860	1180	-1520

These figures indicate that during the past five years, Nevada's hotel-casinos have not hired as many employees as expected during the busy summer season. In addition, more employees have been laid off than expected during the winter. Although the total number of HGR employees has risen during 1984-1985, these quarterly figures indicate that the gaming industry has altered its seasonal hiring pattern by learning to operate with fewer additional employees during the summer and winter.

Another indication of changes in hiring patterns of the State's gaming industry is the number of square feet of casino floor space per casino department employee. Square feet of casino space and the number of gaming department employees are available from the Nevada Gaming Control Board publication "Nevada Gaming Abstract", 1980-1985. The data is provided for hotel-casinos earning gaming revenues of one million dollars or more, on a fiscal year basis (July 1 - June 30). The areas used in this analysis in-

clude: Las Vegas Strip, Downtown Las Vegas, Washoe County, Balance of State, and Nevada. This data is used because corresponding ESD employment records are not available for the given square footage data.

Table 2 reports the square feet of casino space per employee for the areas listed above. In all five areas examined, square feet per gaming employee has increased since 1980. That is, fewer employees are now hired for each square foot of gaming floor space. The one exception to this trend occurred in the Balance of State during 1985. This decline can be explained by the fact that four fewer hotel-casinos were counted in the group of firms earning more than one million dollars in 1985. Overall, however, the increasing square footage per employee is consistent with the declining quarterly changes in HGR employment discussed above.

TABLE 2. SQUARE FEET OF CASINO FLOOR SPACE PER GAMING DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE

FISCAL YEAR	DOWNTOWN LAS VEGAS	LAS VEGAS STRIP	WASHOE COUNTY	BOS	NEVADA
		(SQUARE FEET PER EMPLOYEE)			
1980	44	36	53	43	43
1981	41	41	52	58	44
1982	51	41	50	58	45
1983	56	45	59	77	54
1984	62	58	68	103	56
1985	67	58	72	88	67

One final measure of gaming industry employment changes is the percentage of employee payrolls to departmental revenue. These figures represent employee costs to the hotel-casinos. The hotel department and the casino department are analyzed because they provide the largest percentage of revenue for hotel-casinos (earning more than $1 million in gaming revenues per year) at the Statewide level.

The percentage of employee payrolls to casino department revenues has decreased since 1980 (Table 3). This is due in part to declining casino employment levels since 1981. Gaming employment labor costs are taking a smaller portion of gaming department revenues. The rooms department payroll percentage is higher than it was in 1980, although this percentage has decreased between 1982 and 1985. This is perhaps a result of hotel-casinos adding new hotel rooms to increase profit levels. Casinos have discovered that rooms are necessary to attract tourists, who often prefer to stay and gamble in a complete resort hotel.

These figures show that gaming departments are becoming more capital intensive. However, rooms department payrolls have increased as a percentage of departmental revenue.

Why have these changes in gaming employment occurred? During the 1981-1982 recession, hotel-casinos reduced employment as business declined. Although tourism has recovered from the effects of the recession, firms still appear to be operating less labor-intensive gaming departments. Increased competition for the tourist dollar, both in

TABLE 3. CASINO AND ROOMS DEPARTMENT PAYROLL AS A PERCENT OF DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE, 1980-1985 NEVADA HOTEL-CASINOS*

	DOWNTOWN LAS VEGAS		LAS VEGAS STRIP		WASHOE COUNTY		BOS		NEVADA	
FISCAL YEAR	CASINO	DEPT. ROOMS	CASINO	DEPT. ROOMS	CASINO	DEPT. ROOMS	CASINO	DEPT. ROOMS	CASINO	DEPT. ROOMS
1980	20.5%	28.6%	16.9%	20.2%	23.5%	22.7%	22.0%	25.0%	19.0%	21.4%
1981	22.2	31.6	16.5	22.4	23.1	25.0	20.8	24.3	19.2	23.6
1982	21.5	34.9	17.0	23.7	23.2	26.4	21.2	24.7	19.4	24.7
1983	20.4	33.6	18.3	23.9	21.6	25.5	20.3	22.0	19.5	24.6
1984	20.1	29.5	17.7	24.1	19.8	23.2	18.5	21.1	18.5	23.9
1985	18.6	28.3	17.0	22.7	19.6	24.6	17.7	19.2	17.7	23.2

*HOTEL-CASINOS WITH GAMING REVENUES OF $1 MILLION OR MORE.

Nevada and outside the State, has been a major factor in the changing employment trends.

Operating costs have continued to increase during the 1980s as well. Departmental expenses, for example, have risen to nearly one-half of total revenues by 1985 (Table 4). These expenses include all costs for the casino, rooms, food, and beverage departments, as well as other income producing operations. Thus, although gaming payrolls as a percentage of revenue have decreased, other departmental costs have risen.

TABLE 4. DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES AND NET OPERATING INCOME AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL REVENUE, 1980 & 1985 NEVADA HOTEL-CASINOS*

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES	DOWNTOWN LAS VEGAS	LAS VEGAS STRIP	WASHOE COUNTY	BOS	NEVADA
1980	42.3%	40.4%	40.8%	40.2%	40.0%
1985	50.8	50.7	46.4	38.3	48.5
NET OPERATING INCOME					
1980	20.7%	15.2%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%
1985	11.4	4.7	6.0	7.4	8.6

*HOTEL-CASINOS WITH GAMING REVENUES OF $1 MILLION OR MORE.

The effect of these rising costs has been to reduce net operating income (before income taxes) between 1980 and 1985 for most areas (Table 4). Only Washoe County has experienced a slight rise in net operating income, while the remaining four areas have seen net income fall, in some cases by more than 50 percent. With rising costs and falling profit margins, hotel-casinos must find a way to increase profitability.

The employment changes discussed above appear to be one area in which hotel-casinos have been able to reduce costs. Seasonal employment fluctuations have diminished during the summer months and have intensified during the winter months. Increased competition has caused the State's gaming establishments to operate more efficiently in the 1980s than in the 1970s. Although the 1981-1982 economic recession has been over for more than three years, its impact upon Nevada's gaming industry may linger for many years.

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Nevada Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund

by

Tom Hills, Labor Economist

The average tax rate for unemployment insurance has been reduced to 1.76 percent of taxable wages for 1986.

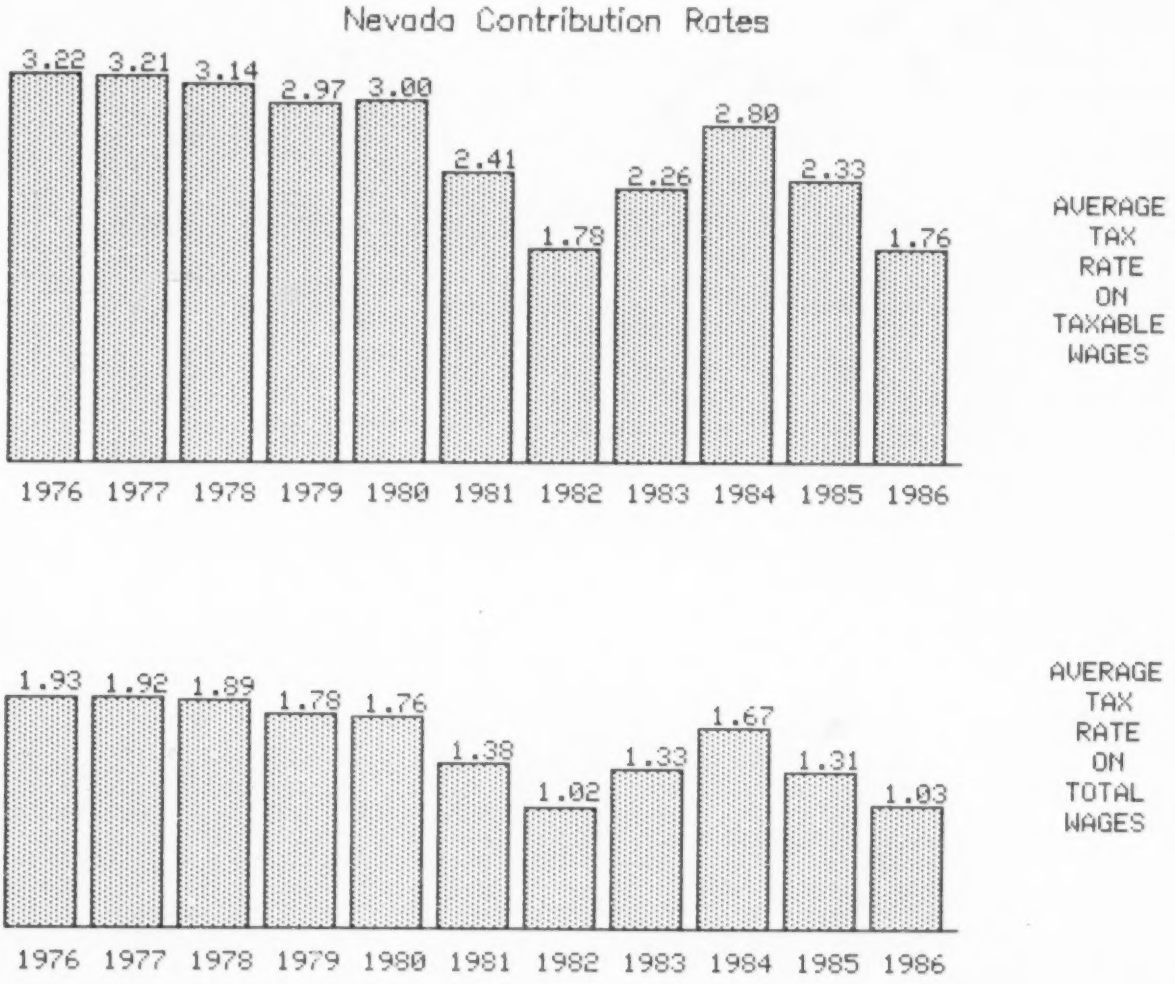
In November, the Employment Security Advisory Council recommended that the Executive Director adopt a contribution schedule for 1986 which provides for an average 1.76 percent tax rate on the first $11,400 paid to each worker. Department analysts felt the decrease from the 1985 rate of 2.33 percent was in order as the schedule would generate enough revenue to maintain integrity of the UI Trust Fund while granting a tax break to the majority of the State's employers. The 1986 tax schedule represents a 22 percent reduction in taxes, on average, and is the second consecutive tax cut.

Unemployment insurance benefits to Nevada workers are paid from the State's UI Trust Fund, and are financed solely through a payroll tax on employers. No deductions are made from employee's wages.

New employers pay the standard rate of contributions, 3.0 percent, for about three years, until a track record of employment and unemployment is established. Although all contributions collected are pooled into a single fund for disbursement, a separate bookkeeping account known as the "experience rating record" is maintained for each employer. All contributions paid over the lifetime of the firm are credited to this account. Benefits paid to former employees are charged on a prorated basis using the firm's share of wages paid to those workers during their base periods. The difference between the credits and charges to the account is known as the "reserve balance" and may be either positive or negative. The reserve balance alone is not an adequate standard on which to allot contribution rates, as a large firm with a high positive balance may in fact have a poorer record of contributions versus charges than a smaller firm with a smaller attendant balance. In order to place all employers on an equal footing with respect to firm size, the reserve balance is divided by the employer's average taxable wages for the last three years in order to obtain the "reserve ratio". Eligible employers are assigned one of 18 tax rates based on the reserve ratio.

A reduced rate of as little as 0.3 percent is assigned to employers with high positive reserve ratios while firms with high negative ratios face tax rates which may well exceed the standard rate, up to a maximum of 5.4 percent of taxable wages.

Risk of unemployment varies largely among industries. While government, and finance, insurance and real estate tend to operate in an atmosphere of relative employment stability, frequent spells of unemployment are a fact of life in the construction



industry, and higher contribution rates are a real business cost. Many firms, though assessed at the maximum contribution rate of 5.4 percent, will perpetually have negative reserve balances. Benefit payments beyond those covered by the maximum tax rate are ineffectively charged and must be socialized among all employers contributing to the trust fund. Socialized costs, those which are unable to be charged to a specific employer account, also include extended benefits which are always uncharged as they occur during severe cyclical downturns and are

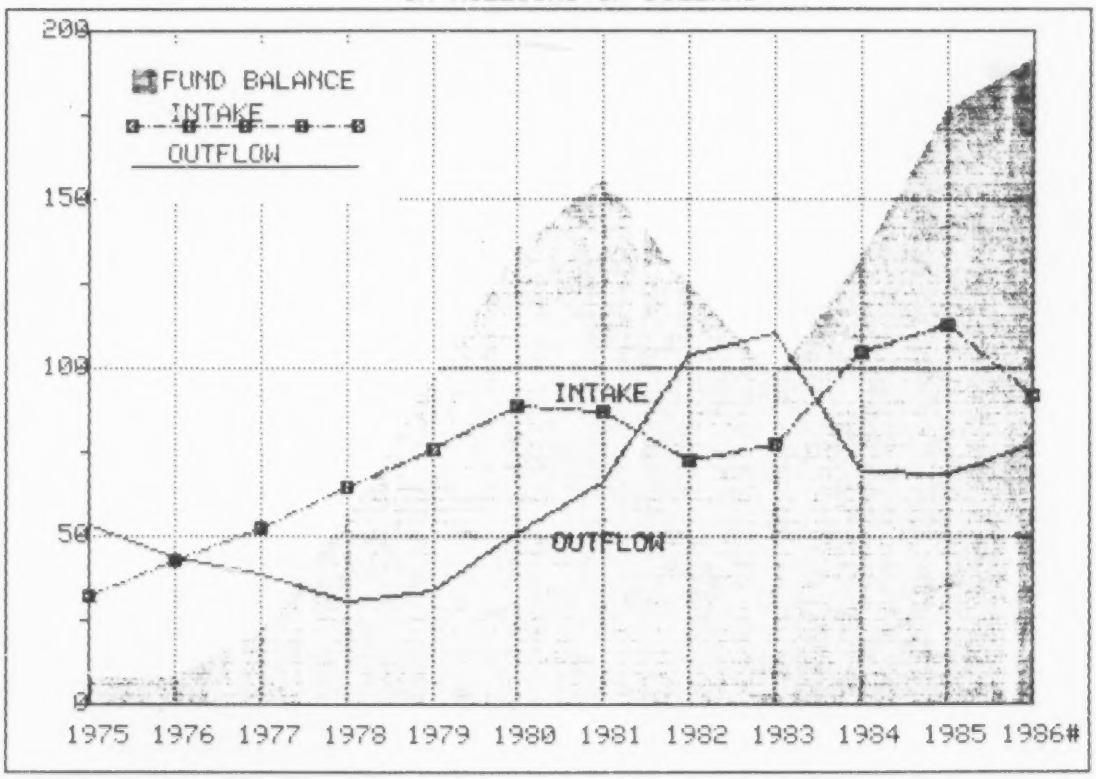
attributed to the economic climate in general; payments to employees of a firm no longer in business with a depleted reserve account; and those benefits for which an employer is excused from the charges under non-charging provisions of the law.

There are firms at the minimum tax rate that may never have had a benefit charge, but recognizing that the UI system insures against the risk of unemployment, plus the need for all firms to share in some of the socialized costs, the minimum tax rate is set to 0.3 percent rather zero percent.

The system of experienced rating serves to a great extent to allocate benefit costs based on risk, to encourage stable employment, and to provide a direct incentive to employers to help protect the UI system against unjustified and fraudulent claims.

Unemployment insurance acts as an economic stabilizer in that benefit payments to the worker, representing a portion of lost earnings, not only provide assistance to the jobless family but add to the state's economic well being. During an economic downturn, as the number of workers

THE NEVADA UI TRUST FUND
IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



laid off increases, the amount of benefit payments returning to the economy expands, thus helping to alleviate the impact of the recession.

Unfortunately, there exists the possibility of a destabilizing influence on the economy due to the payroll tax. As the economic down turn progresses, the amount of benefit payments increases,reducing the trust fund level. Often this necessitates higher contribution rates which may represent a burden during the recession and therefore lead to higher unemployment. The use of counter-cyclical financing can help to reduce this possibility. Simply stated, this tool advocates raising taxes in good years and lowering them during bad years. In practical terms, by setting the tax schedule slightly higher than necessary during boom years, it is possible to replace some of the needed revenue during recessions with excess trust fund reserves and alleviate the necessity for extreme increases in tax rates when they can be least afforded. Given this, it is possible to let the experience rating system work within a more stable range of rates from year to year, eliminating sizable swings in tax rates thereby allowing the business community the ability to better plan for future costs.

Nevada has been one of the few states to actually practice counter-cyclical financing. As the chart on contribution rates indicates, tax rates were reduced in 1981 and 1982 when the State and the nation were in the midst of a recession. Following the recession, tax rates were increased and the Trust Fund was subsequently replenished during a period when employers could more easily accommodate higher taxes. This was not the case in most of the other states and employers there were faced with escalating taxes during a period when they could least afford them.

Per Capita Personal Income

By

Jeff Milligan, Labor Economist

The Department of Commerce recently released revised per capita personal income (PCPI) estimates for all the states. According to the report, Nevada's PCPI increased by 7.8 percent between 1983 and 1984. This is much faster than inflation by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Nevada is a part of the Far West Region. This region's PCPI was $14,007 and ranked second only to the New England region with $14,421. The region with the lowest PCPI was the Southeast, which measured $11,182. Within the Far West Region, Nevada's $13,320 ranked second only to California.

Individual state comparisons show Nevada ranking eleventh highest in the country with a PCPI 4.2 percent higher than the national average. Alaska had the highest at $17,487, while Mississippi had the lowest PCPI of any state, $8,777.

The following table includes PCPI estimates and yearly percentage changes for selected areas and states. Also listed are the states' 1984 national ranking.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1981-1984

AREA	1981	1982#	1981-1982 PERCENT CHANGE	1983#	1982-1983 PERCENT CHANGE	1984#	1983-1984 PERCENT CHANGE	1984 RANK IN NATION
United States	$10,544	$11,113	5.4%	$11,690	5.2%	$12,789	9.4%	---
Far West Region	11,802	12,290	4.1%	12,896	4.9%	14,007	8.6%	---
California	12,106	12,642	4.4%	13,277	5.0%	14,487	9.1%	5
NEVADA	11,752	11,959	1.8%	12,351	3.3%	13,320	7.8%	11
Oregon	9,959	10,156	2.0%	10,737	5.7%	11,611	8.1%	33
Washington	11,239	11,660	3.7%	12,110	3.9%	12,792	5.6%	18
Other States Bordering Nevada								
Idaho	8,944	8,996	0.6%	9,444	5.0%	10,092	6.9%	45
Utah	8,338	8,709	4.4%	9,021	3.6%	9,733	7.9%	48
Arizona	9,819	10,067	2.5%	10,745	6.7%	11,841	10.2%	30

REVISED

SOURCE: The Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, August 1985

Note: Per capita personal income is computed by dividing the total personal income by mid-year population estimates. Total personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured before deduction of taxes but after deduction of social insurance programs

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	504.8	504.6	502.7	502.2	503.2	504.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	38.5	42.0	41.4	36.3	36.3	40.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.6%	8.3%	8.2%	7.2%	7.2%	8.0%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.1%	8.5%	7.7%	7.7%	7.4%	7.5%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	466.3	462.6	461.3	465.9	466.9	464.3
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	461.0	458.5	457.5	460.6	462.8	460.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5.3	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.2	3.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	450.8	450.0	449.2	438.5	440.7	438.4
MINING	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9
METAL MINING	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	24.9	23.8	24.3	23.3	23.2	23.7
MANUFACTURING	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.5
DURABLE GOODS	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.2
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.6	25.7	25.9	24.9	25.1	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	14.1	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.4	13.6
RAILROAD	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.0
AIR	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7
TOTAL TRADE	90.7	92.6	93.8	88.5	90.0	90.9
WHOLESALE	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.2
RETAIL	75.3	77.1	78.4	73.3	74.8	75.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	14.4	15.7	16.8	13.6	15.0	16.0
FOOD STORES	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	25.8	25.6	25.4	25.0	25.0	24.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	21.3	21.3	21.3	20.6	20.8	20.9
FINANCE	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.2
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	197.4	197.5	194.5	192.5	192.7	188.5
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	126.8	125.5	122.3	123.5	123.2	119.6
PERSONAL	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4
BUSINESS	23.7	23.3	23.3	22.9	23.3	22.7
MEDICAL & HEALTH	16.2	18.1	18.1	16.1	16.2	16.2
GOVERNMENT	62.7	60.9	61.2	60.3	60.5	60.7
FEDERAL	10.4	10.3	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.9
STATE & LOCAL	52.3	50.6	50.9	50.4	50.7	50.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	23.4	23.7	23.9	22.6	22.9	23.0

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

P = PRELIMINARY

L A S V E G A S L A B O R F O R C E S U M M A R Y

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	283.2	283.5	284.2	280.8	282.3	283.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	24.2	24.1	24.5	23.1	22.0	24.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.5%	8.5%	8.6%	8.2%	7.8%	8.7%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.8%	8.5%	7.9%	8.6%	7.9%	8.1%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	259.1	259.4	259.7	257.7	260.3	260.2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	258.1	258.6	259.1	256.8	259.6	259.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	252.7	254.0	254.8	244.1	246.9	246.7
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
METAL MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	14.9	14.7	14.9	13.7	13.7	14.3
MANUFACTURING	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.6
DURABLE GOODS	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14.6	14.6	14.7	13.9	14.1	14.3
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	8.5	8.6	7.8	7.9	8.1
RAILROAD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
AIR	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
TOTAL TRADE	51.7	53.0	53.9	50.2	51.2	51.9
WHOLESALE	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8
RETAIL	43.9	45.2	46.1	42.5	43.4	44.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	8.3	9.0	9.5	7.7	8.4	9.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.2	15.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	12.6	12.6	12.7	11.9	12.1	12.1
FINANCE	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.1
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	120.5	120.5	119.9	117.7	118.7	116.8
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	76.6	76.8	75.9	74.6	75.0	73.7
PERSONAL	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
BUSINESS	16.8	16.6	16.7	16.1	16.5	15.9
GOVERNMENT	30.5	30.7	30.8	28.9	29.1	29.3
FEDERAL	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.2
STATE & LOCAL	24.9	25.0	25.2	23.8	24.0	24.1
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	12.0	12.1	12.2	11.4	11.5	11.6

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

R E N O L A B O R F O R C E S U M M A R Y

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	137.7	138.5	136.6	137.3	138.0	137.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	8.0	10.3	9.5	7.2	7.9	8.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.8%	7.4%	6.9%	5.2%	5.7%	6.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.5%	8.0%	6.6%	5.9%	5.9%	6.1%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	129.6	128.2	127.1	130.1	130.1	128.8
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	129.0	127.7	126.6	129.5	129.6	128.3
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	125.3	124.6	123.3	122.8	123.0	121.7
MINING	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
MANUFACTURING	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4
DURABLE GOODS	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.0
TRANSPORTATION	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAILROAD	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
TOTAL TRADE	27.2	27.7	28.0	26.6	27.1	27.4
WHOLESALE	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.1
RETAIL	20.7	21.2	21.5	20.4	20.9	21.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	5.0	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.3	5.6
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	50.6	51.7	50.1	49.5	49.1	47.4
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	31.8	31.1	29.5	31.1	30.8	29.2
PERSONAL	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
GOVERNMENT	17.3	15.5	15.6	16.9	17.1	17.1
FEDERAL	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	14.6	12.8	12.9	14.1	14.3	14.3
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1985	NOV 1985	DEC P 1985	OCT 1985	NOV 1985	DEC P 1985	OCT 1985	NOV 1985	DEC P 1985
MINING	552.98	570.21	584.55	43.0	43.1	43.3	12.86	13.23	13.50
CONSTRUCTION	595.79	506.55	599.14	36.8	31.6	36.6	16.19	16.03	16.37
MANUFACTURING	364.97	365.71	380.88	39.8	40.1	41.4	9.17	9.12	9.20
DURABLE GOODS	377.21	376.69	394.54	40.3	40.9	41.4	9.36	9.21	9.53
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	472.29	435.48	476.39	39.0	38.2	40.1	12.11	11.40	11.88
PRIMARY METALS	575.12	604.34	652.37	39.5	41.0	44.5	14.56	14.74	14.66
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.05	344.70	353.14	38.8	38.6	41.4	8.79	8.93	8.53
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	342.91	333.21	352.70	37.6	36.9	41.3	9.12	9.03	8.54
PUBLIC UTILITIES	540.70	540.09	525.76	40.9	40.7	39.8	13.22	13.27	13.21
TRADE	284.24	283.41	282.05	34.0	33.5	33.9	8.36	8.46	8.32

P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN LAS VEGAS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1985	NOV 1985	DEC P 1985	OCT 1985	NOV 1985	DEC P 1985	OCT 1985	NOV 1985	DEC P 1985
CONSTRUCTION	587.16	511.88	595.00	36.2	31.5	35.8	16.22	16.25	16.62
MANUFACTURING	425.80	438.40	451.66	39.1	40.0	40.8	10.89	10.96	11.07
DURABLE GOODS	467.25	460.59	490.03	39.1	39.0	40.7	11.95	11.81	12.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	370.28	410.76	402.87	39.1	41.2	40.9	9.47	9.97	9.85
TRANSPORT. & UTILITIES	450.55	470.91	445.21	40.7	41.6	40.4	11.07	11.32	11.02
WHOLESALE TRADE	367.41	383.17	375.18	37.0	37.9	37.0	9.93	10.11	10.14
RETAIL TRADE	210.91	213.62	214.52	30.7	30.3	31.0	6.87	7.05	6.92

P = PRELIMINARY

THIS DATA IS PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.